FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 10, 1916

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JUN 17 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Chorus of Politicians: "Carry Your Luggage, Lady!"

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

JUNE 10, 1916

Notes of the Week

Progressive and Republican Parties Adopt Suffrage Planks

BY a vote of 35 to 11 the National Republican Committee assembled in Chicago last Wednesday incorporated into its platform a woman suffrage plank.

The suffrage plank reads:

"The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settled this question for itself."

The Progressive national convention adopted the following plank on the same day:—

"We believe that the women of the country, who share with men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in time of war, should be given the full political right of suffrage both by state and federal action."

Suffrage Returns in Iowa

VIRTUALLY complete unofficial returns indicate that the constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage had been rejected by Iowa voters at Monday's primary. Ninety-three counties out of 99 in the state, gave for suffrage, 137,760; against, 143,669, a difference of 5,909 votes.

It is thought that the returns from the missing counties will cut down the antisuffrage majority to approximately 5,000 votes.

Suffragists March in Rain

DEFYING a heavy rainstorm, driven by a cold west wind, several thousand women marched on June 7, in the parade of the National Equal Suffrage Association, giving an unprecedented demonstration of loyalty to the cause.

Led by a platoon of police and accompanied by several bands, the women marched two miles through the down-town business district to the Coliseum.

Thousands of people lined Michigan boulevard, the main course of the parade, and cheered the marchers as they battled against wind and rain.

"Be Prepared: Consider 91 Electoral Votes"

THE 130,214 marchers in the great preparedness parade in Chicago, June 5, formed an appreciative mass of spectators for the Woman's Party parade which marched the length of it going in the opposite direction.

Fifty members, led by Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, formed at the Michigan Boulevard Building, office headquarters of the Woman's Party and, as the preparedness parade moved north, they moved south. An appropriately worded banner displayed the reason for their being in Chicago, namely, the formation of an independent party of woman voters, which will work only for suffrage for all women of the United States.

The women were cheered by the marchers who crowded against the curb to allow them to pass.

Louisiana Suffrage Amendment Unfavorably Reported

A RESOLUTION to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the voters of Louisiana was unfavorably reported by a committee of the state House of Representatives on June 1.

Prize Winning Suffrage Slogan

THE prize-winning slogan in the contest for the best slogan used in the woman suffrage parade in Chicago is "Give a Woman a Man's Chance."

Voting by Mail in North Dakota

CITIZENS of North Dakota who reside outside the state are receiving a circular calling attention to the fact that they can vote by mail, not only at the primaries in the state in June, but at the general elections in November, under a law passed by the legislature. The North Dakotans are instructed in the circular to write to their county auditor for a blank, which upon being filled out and sent back, will bring an "absent voter's ballot."

The state, while making voting laws easier for men, is taking no action whatever on its women's right to the ballot. Women are forced to look to the Federal Government for aid in securing their political rights.

Teachers May Marry and Not Lose Positions

THE board of education's "rule 45," which has cost the position of numerous women teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia who married, no longer exists. It was pronounced void last week by the Court of Appeals of the District in an opinion by Chief Justice Shepard The effect of the decision will be to compel the reinstatement as a teacher of Mrs. Gladys Aline Strong Hellman, who was removed in September, 1914, because of her marriage.

Federal Employment Bureau for Women

THE Federal Government, through the Department of Labor, has recently made an effort to provide employment bureaus for women. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, chosen as its head, made an appeal to the Federation of Women's Clubs on the closing day of its session for assistance in this work.

Heretofore no effort has been made to provide employment bureaus for women, although the government has for many years had a bureau by which men could be informed of better fields of employment.

Women are becoming, each year, a bigger factor in the industrial life of the country. In some manufacturing cities, census reports show, they constitute a majority of the workers.

Brandeis Takes Seat on Supreme Bench

THE nomination of Louis D. Brandeis, by a strict party vote, the Democrats for and the Republicans against, was reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate last week and confirmed by that body shortly after. The vote on the confirmation in the Senate was also along strict partisan lines, only one Democrat voting against it.

The Washington *Post*, of June 2, reporting the confirmation, says:

"Throughout the fight President Wilson stood firmly behind his nominee, never wavering even when it seemed certain that an unfavorable report would be returned by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Before the committee voted he wrote a letter to Chairman Culberson, strongly urging prompt and favorable action."

The vote, taken without debate, ended one of the bitterest contests ever waged against a Presidential nominee, and shows how completely the wishes of the leader of his party influence the members of that party in the United States Congress.

Suffrage Urged in Hungarian Parliament

THE Hungarian Members of Parliament recently received telegrams from their constituents pressing for "votes for women," says the *Woman's Dreadnaught* for May 6.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Sentors Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Repsentatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Republican Suffrage Plank

THE suffrage planks adopted in the Republican and Progressive platforms last week give striking testimony to the strength of the suffrage issue in the national field.

If the suffrage movement were not nationally powerful, if there were not four million women with the right to vote, national conventions would not be taking action upon the issue at all.

Both the Republican and Progressive planks were adopted with the greatest care, and will bear a considerable amount of study.

The Progressive platform declared for woman suffrage both by state and national action. The Republican plank is more cautiously worded. It endorses the principle of woman suffrage, and says nothing definite about national as opposed to state action. It is clearly devised so as to leave it open to the Republicans to support either state or national suffrage if they wish to do so.

The plank reads, in effect: "The Republican party favors the extension of suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

Everybody knows perfectly well that the state has a right to settle the suffrage question for itself. Eleven states have already done so. The nation has also a right to take action upon the suffrage question, as was proved for all time by the Republican party when it forbade the disfranchisement of American citizens on the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Republican platform certainly does not say that the nation has not the right to act upon the question of woman suffrage. It does not "recognize" any *exclusive* right on the part of the states to deal with this question. It does not say, as the Democratic caucus said on February 3, 1914, that the suffrage question is "a state and *not* a federal question."

In other words, it leaves the Republican party perfectly free to support or oppose a federal suffrage amendment if they should be returned to power, just as they find expedient.

There is not a shadow of doubt that if the Democrats should fail to use their opportunity,—now, during their term of power—to refer the suffrage amendment to the state legislatures, the Republicans, if they are victorious, will do it in the next Congress. The political forces of the suffrage movement are already sufficiently organized to make it expedient for any party to pass the suffrage amendment; and judging by the rates of growth within the suffrage movement, the case will be as clear as noonday by April, 1917.

The question now is, will the Democrats let the opportunity slip from them of carrying off the glory of the national enfranchisement of women?

It is scarcely credible that they will.

Mr. Wilson and the Suffrage States

AN editorial in the New York *Evening Sun* of June 3 sums up in terms of electoral votes the political situation facing the Republican and Democratic parties.

The electoral college, the writer reminds us, contains 531 members. Two hundred and sixty-six votes are necessary for the election of a president.

"The southern and border states—'the Solid South' in old time political parlance," says the *Evening Sun*, "cast 183 votes, distributed as follows: Maryland, 8; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 8; Kentucky, 13; Tennessee, 12; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 14; Florida, 6; Alabama, 12; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Arkansas, 9; Oklahoma, 10; Texas, 20; Louisiana, 10.

"All of these votes, on any fair calculation, must be conceded to Mr. Wilson as Democratic nominee. * * * Thus he enters the contest with so much certain advantage that only the addition of 83 votes is needed to insure his election. * * *

"Against this group may be set over the New England and Middle Atlantic states, the former with 44 and the latter with 100, a total of 144 electoral votes. These, we think it will be conceded generally, may be placed in the Republican column as a reasonable certainty. * * * Their votes are apportioned in this way: Maine, 6; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 4; Massachusetts, 18; Connecticut, 7; Rhode Island, 5; New York, 45; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 38; Delaware, 3.

"Subtracting the aggregate of the above groups from the whole number of electoral votes, we get a remainder of 204 votes, the allotment of the middle western and pacific coast states. Among these states, the real struggle for the presidency lies. * * *

"It will be observed that while by geographical grouping the Democratic candidates has 183 sure votes and needs but 83 out of the disputable 204; the Republican will have only 144 as a certainty and must of necessity snatch a minimum of 122 out of the region of doubt. Herein lies the whole problem—for the Democrats to carry enough western states to yield 83 votes; for the Republicans to win enough to afford 122.

"Which of these states can Mr. Wilson carry?"

Among the middle western and pacific coast states which form, according to this writer, the region of political doubt, lie all the twelve suffrage states, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The Democratic party needs, according to the *Evening Sun*, 83 votes in the West. The suffrage states control 91 votes.

Continued refusal to act fairly on the question of woman suffrage, in which half the voters in each of these states are deeply interested, would mean the loss of all hope of capturing any one of them next November.

Of the suffrage states, Mr. Wilson won in 1912 Illinois with 29 electoral votes; Kansas with 10; Colorado with 6; Wyoming, 3; Montana, 4; Idaho, 4; Nevada, 3; Arizona, 3; California, 2, out of 13; Oregon, 5;—a total of 69.

He lost only Utah with 4 votes; California with 11 out of 13; and Washington with 7.

The Democratic party needs every vote it won in the west in 1912. In all these states woman suffrage is a winning campaign cry. Will Mr. Wilson be in a position to make splendid use of it?

Comments of the Press

First Enfranchising Their Fellow Women

THE western women voters who are assembled in Chicago under the name of the National Woman's Party with a view to throwing the full force of the enfranchised women into the coming election in order to force national woman's suffrage, are on the right track.

The outlined intention of these women voters to openly oppose whatever party or parties fail to endorse national woman's suffrage is a wise intention.

Naturally not all the women subscribe to this program. Many of them regard this direct participation in "party politics" as detrimental to their cause, rather than beneficial, as women should dispose of their ballots as they choose, not as a sex, but as units of the nation.

Both of those contentions are right in their motives. Enfranchised women should vote as units and without regard to sex, once all American women are enfranchised. Party attachments should also be ignored as a body and entered into only as individuals, once all American women have the ballot.

But until all American women are enfranchised it would be cowardly and suicidal on the part of the women in the emancipated states to refrain from using their united power to compel the emancipation of their fellow women in the other states.

The full force of the western women's votes should be directed against whatever party fails to recognize woman's claims to being a person. For the women who, in spite of the federal government, have seized the ballot, to subscribe to a federal administration that denies them, even while they vote, recognition as human beings, would be a tremendous inconsistency.

There can be only one issue in which the women of this country can consistently concern themselves as political units, before the emancipation of all American women, and that is constitutional recognition of women.—*Detroit (Michigan) Journal, June* 8, 1916.

A Democratic Opportunity

ON the tariff, on preparedness, on the merchant marine, on conservation, on almost everything touched by the framers of such documents, the Chicago platforms are in practical agreement, suffrage being the most important exception. The Republicans, reaffirming their faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, "as a measure of justice to one half the adult people of this country," favor the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognize "the right of each state to settle this question for itself." In other words, the Republican party, in national convention, has elected to do nothing more for "one half the adult population" of the nation than it has for some time been doing for itself. The Progressives have gone farther in declaring that "the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in time of peace and make equal sacrifice in time of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, either by state or federal action," but this still leaves the question open, and is not enough. * * *

What will the Democrats do with regard to * * * these questions? That party has an opportunity such as has not been afforded it in ten years, of getting into touch with the national sentiment that has been the mainstay of Republicanism. Will it take advantage of this opportunity? * * *

There is a hint, and an important one, for the Democrats in the Republican platform's reference to women, as comprising one half the adult population of the United States. That half has only been mentioned; it has not been properly considered, in either of the Chicago platforms. What will the Democrats at St. Louis do about it?—*Christian Science Monitor (Boston, Massachusetts), June* 10, 1916.

Chicago Tribune, June 4, 1916

"Ready! Go!!"

Women Voters Have at Last Hit Upon the Plan that Will Bring Results

WITH the knowledge that one-third of the votes necessary to elect the next president are cast by the suffrage states, the voting women of the west will enter politics by creating the Woman's Party which will have in its platform but one plank, the passage of the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment which enfranchises all women irrespective of race, creed or color.

The policy of the Woman's Party will be to hold the party in power responsible for the passage of the amendment, and the whip they hold over the Democrats is that unless they pass the amendment before next November, they will vote against their candidate for president.

Four million women are now enfranchised, which is a number not to be overlooked or set aside with jocular remarks.

Mr Roosevelt considered it of enough importance to assure the suffragists that he was "for it."

The organization behind this party is the Congressional Union with headquarters in Washington, which has worked for several years to educate the voting women of the west to a realization of their responsibility and power toward helping their unenfranchised sisters of the east, and organizing them into a whole for the creation of this party.

When the amendment is finally passed, the Woman's Party will go out of existence and each woman will again be free to vote as she pleases.

Unless the present Congress passes the amendment, the voting women say that they will do to the Democratic party what the Progressives did to the Republicans in 1912.

Here is an amazing political stand for women, most of whom have been totally ignorant of politics until the last few years.

They do not care for planks in platforms, realizing how insecure and fragile these planks become. They have tried the lady-like, educational method of trying to secure the ballot for 50 years, giving their strength, time and money, only to be defeated time and again, and they now realize that the most likely method of bringing the political machine to time is by meeting it on its own ground and with its own weapons.—*Detroit (Michigan) Times, June* 5, 1916.

"Fix It or Fight"

WOMAN suffragists as a whole are now learning the important political fact that the average Congressman's personal convictions means less to him than party victory, that there is more efficacy in the clever manipulation of party politics than in either physical force or sentimental appeal. "The time for arguing the justice of our cause has passed," declared an earnest suffrage delegation which visited us; "four million women in twelve states and Alaska have been enfranchised; these twelve states are pivotal territory, their elections for the past five years having been determined by an average majority of only 9 per cent of the total vote cast; so that we feel that we will easily hold the balance of power in a close election. We will defeat the Democratic party unless the present Congress passes a Federal suffrage amendment before next November. 'Fix it or fight!' is our slogan. Mr. Roosevelt has already approved our amendment. The Woman's Party at its Chicago convention, which will be held at the same time as those of the Republicans and Progressives in the same city, will not put forward any candidates of its own. Our voting sisters of the west have promised us nonvoting women of the east a determined advocacy of our cause. Their delegates to our convention will menace Democratic Congressmen with the fact that one-third of the votes necessary to elect the next president is cast in the States they represent. Unless Congress passes our amendment we will do to the Democratic party what the Progressives did to the Republican party in 1912." The sagacity implied in these presentiments we are compelled to admire. Here is an argument which may well stagger the reactionaries. Such persuasion from such politicians should not and cannot forever fail. —*Collier's, June* 3, 1916.

The Woman's Party

THE officers of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage—the organization that has maintained the most open and persistent lobby at Washington ever known, perhaps—has issued a call for a convention to be held in Chicago June 5, 6 and 7, for the purpose of organizing a "woman's party" to hold the balance of power, as it were, between the old parties and be prepared to support that one that shall advocate suffrage and to fight that one that fails. This "call" ought to be the last word needed to settle the issue in Tennessee and bring the vast majority of the good women who oppose the propaganda of these trapsing agitators who appear to have nothing else to do but to pose in public and run after men who are in places of influence, to get busy with counter organizations. The result of the activities of these women has been to initiate an ingenious process for undermining the old-time relationship between the sexes and to destroy that sacred regard society has hitherto had for the exclusiveness of women's influence in the formation of character and the maintenance of the uplifting potentialities of the home. * * *

By all means let the "sisters of iconoclasm" have their little woman's party; and let them swear not to support anybody who will not breach the constitution for their especial benefit—that, we should say, would be a most effective way for arousing the millions of women in the country opposed to suffrage, to make their voices heard and to signify to the world that they prefer to occupy the honorable field they have held so long with such grace and so helpful to the progress of civilization and the advancement of the race toward better things. * * * —*Chattanooga (Tennessee) Times, May* 2, 1916.

(*Continued on page* 9)

Voting Women Lau ch

AMID scenes of wonderful enthusiasm the Woman's Party was launched last week in Chicago.

The creation of the party caused a veritable sensation in Chicago and throughout the country. It aroused intense interest among men and women. The sessions of the convention were packed, in spite of days of driving wind and incessant rain. At a time when politicians of national reputation were assembling in Chicago from every quarter of the country, suffrage news filled the daily papers. "These look like a suffrage issue!" said a woman opening a morning paper on June 7.

A pledge for half a million dollars, believed to be the largest political campaign pledge ever given, started the Woman's Party on its "history-making" career. The pledge was given by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont on Tuesday night at the third session of this great political convention of women.

The organization of the party was accomplished with a deep fervor and genuine unanimity of spirit. "The only spontaneous enthusiasm to be seen in Chicago," said a Republican delegate, a visitor at the headquarters of the Congressional Union, "is at the convention of the Woman's Party."

Women who are recognized leaders in their states were elected officers of the Woman's Party; and the task of further organizing women voters of the west behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment was for the first time definitely taken over by western women.

Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, was chosen chairman of the party; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California, and Judge Mary A. Bartelme, Illinois, vice-chairmen; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada, secretary.

The party platform, adopted unanimously amid prolonged cheers, reads:

"The National Woman's Party stands for the passage of the amendment to the United States Constitution known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women:

> "'Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:
>
> "'Article — Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
>
> "'Sec. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.'

"The National Woman's Party, convinced that the enfranchisement of women is the paramount issue, pledges itself to use its united vote to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, irrespective of the interests of any national political party, and pledges its unceasing opposition to all who oppose this amendment."

Representatives of the Woman's Party appeared before both the Republican and Progressive conventions, urging them as gatherings of political leaders, inflential in their own states, to give their best help to the work of securing the passage of the federal suffrage amendment through Congress at this session.

"We realize," said Miss Anne Martin, speaking as chairman of the Woman's Party, to both Republicans and Progressives, "that you are a minority party, and that the responsibility for favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment cannot be placed at this time on your shoulders; but we ask you to do all you can by your own personal influence for the immediate success of national woman suffrage."

Opening Session of the Woman's Party Convention, Bl .o

Both the Republican and Progressive conventions recognized woman suffrage as a highly important and very difficult and delicate matter to act upon. Both parties discussed the form of a proposed plank with intense earnestness and anxiety; and both parties adopted a suffrage plank.

The Progressive convention declared for national as well as state action on woman suffrage. The Republican party, for the first time in history, came out in favor of extending suffrage to women; they recognized the right of the states to act upon the question, making no statement either for or against the right of the nation to settle it, and leaving themselves free to support or oppose a federal method of extending suffrage to women as they might later find advisable.

The suffrage resolution in the Republican platform was read to the Republican convention by the chairman of the resolutions committee, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Senator Lodge is well-known to be one of the most determined opponents of woman suffrage in the country. The announcement from this man that the Republican party favored extending the suffrage to women was a sharply significant indication of the great weight of pressure, derived from the twelve states in which four million women vote, behind the suffrage movement of today.

THE Woman's Party Convention held its first business session on Monday evening, June 5, in the Blackstone Theatre.

The theatre, crowded to the last seat in the gallery, was hung with banners of the Congressional Union. A chorus of women in white,

ch a Woman's Party

.one Theater, Chicago, Monday Evening, June 5, 1916

wearing surplices of purple, white and gold, sang at the opening of the meeting, "The March of the Women" and "The Woman's Marseillaise." A band played, during the session, stirring national airs. The audience was intent and eager, following with enthusiasm the long program of convention business.

At the opening of the session Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Illinois chairman of the Congressional Union, was in the chair.

Mrs. Sippy, after a warm and kindly address of welcome to the visiting delegates, called for the nomination of a temporary chairman of the convention. Miss Maud Younger, of California, was elected and took the chair. Miss Younger then asked for nominations for temporary secretary; and Miss Ella Abeel, of Illinois, was elected and assumed the duties of that office.

Dr. Rowena Morse Mann opened the convention with prayer.

Miss Younger, as temporary chairman, appointed as a committee on permanent organization, Mrs. Lillian K. Kerr, of Colorado, chairman; Miss Margaret M. Lee, of Utah, and Miss Marion C. Morrill, of Montana.

The keynote of the convention was struck by Miss Younger in a very beautiful opening speech.

"With the formation of the Woman's Party," Miss Younger said, "a new force marches on to the political field. For the first time in a Presidential election, voting women are a factor to be reckoned with.

"Four years ago women voted in six states—today in twelve, including Illinois. These states with their four million women constitute nearly one-fourth of the electoral college and more than one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President. With enough women organized in each state to hold the balance of power, the women voters may determine the Presidency of the United States.

"The Woman's Party has no candidates and but one plank, the enfranchisement of the women of America through a federal amendment.

"There is no higher service in which we can use our votes than this. We have come to realize through the many appeals to us in state campaigns that the struggle of our sisters in other states is our struggle; that their cause is our cause; and that we cannot rest content in our own enfranchisement until the women of this entire nation shall share it with us.

"Many issues will cloud the campaign. Candidates will shout their battle cries—peace, war, tariff, personalities. Let us take no stand on these issues until the women of this nation can stand beside us.

"Men tell us this is no time for suffrage when there are wars and rumors of wars and preparations for wars. They have told us that before, and wars have come and gone and the women have stood aside and waited. Peace has descended upon the land. Factory chimneys have smoked. Golden grain has been harvested. Great railroads have carried our freight. The money marts have bustled, and still the women have waited.

"But now we will wait no longer. The time for action has come. Our hour has struck. The opportunity of a lifetime is at hand. With an uncertain Presidential election before us, knowing our power and realizing our duty, beneath the banner of the Woman's Party we stand, pledging ourselves to place suffrage above all other issues and so cast our votes as to further the enfranchisement of all women throughout the nation."

Mrs. Belmont, rising to read the call to the convention, made a magnificent address, which was received with prolonged applause.

"When this nation freed the black men," Mrs. Belmont said, in part, "it freed them all, not a few here and there. The Government did not leave it to this state or that village to decide whether black slaves should be free. All were freed.

"The national government should treat women of this land at least as well as it treated the black men. It has waited for individual states to act. Eleven have done so. We women demand now that this overpatient national government free all the women of the United States.

"We of the Congressional Union ask the three million women in the United States who have the power to vote, here officially, to notify the candidates for President of all parties, and all varying degrees of selfishness and indifference, that unless they pledge themselves to free all the women of the United States, and to work for that freedom, ***they will not get one woman's vote.***"

The Call to the Convention followed:

"WE, officers of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, representing thirty-six unenfranchised states, in conference assembled in Washington, on April eighth and ninth, 1916, appeal to the four million enfranchised women of the West, urging them to do all in their power to press for the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment.

"The fact that one-fifth of the electoral vote and one-third of the vote necessary to elect the next President comes from the suffrage states gives voting women such power in Congress as to make certain the passage of the national amendment if they will unite in its support. Congress has blocked the amendment at every turn however, and only by the insistent demand of women voters can its passage be secured.

"We call, therefore, upon all our fellow-members in the Suffrage States to assemble with us in Chicago on June fifth, sixth and seventh to launch a Woman's Party which will work independently of all existing political organizations to secure the immediate passage of the national amendment."

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, chairman of the Credentials Committee, presented a report of her committee.

"The Call to the Convention, which you have just heard," said Mrs. Weed, "indicated the character of its membership.

"This is not a delegated body. It is a mass convention of all members of the Congressional Union, to form a Woman's Party made up of enfranchised women of the eleven full suffrage states, and of Illinois, where women may vote for President of the United States.

"There are two classes of delegates in this convention—members of the Union in these twelve suffrage states, who have the right to speak and vote in the convention; and members of the Union in the thirty-six unfree states, who may speak from the floor, but may not vote.

"As registration is still going on, it is impossible to give a final report of the number of delegates attending. Over fifteen hundred delegates have already registered."

The report was accepted.

Mrs. Lillian Kerr, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, presented the report of her committee.

"We recommend," Mrs. Kerr read, "the election by the convention of a permanent chairman and a permanent secretary of the convention.

"We recommend the appointment by the chairman of a committee of three on rules and a committee of three on order of business. We also recommend the appointment by the chairman of committees of three on organization of a Woman's Party and on hearings before the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive conventions.

"We further recommend the formation of committees on platform, nominations and resolutions, to be composed of one member from each state delegation, chosen by the state delegation, the chairman of this committee to be appointed by the permanent chairman of the convention."

This report was adopted by the convention.

Under these orders, nominations for permanent chairman were called for. Miss Mabel Vernon, of Nevada, nominated Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada. Other nominations were called for, but none were made. It was moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. This motion was carried; and Miss Martin was elected and assumed the office of chairman.

It was then moved and seconded that Miss Ella Abeel, temporary secretary, be made permanent secretary of the convention. This motion was passed.

Miss Martin appointed as a committee of three on rules, Mrs. Louise Garnett, Utah, chairman; Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado; and Miss Hortense McManus, Idaho.

The following committee on order of business was named: Mrs. C. S. Haire, Montana, chairman; Miss Mary E. Murray, Wyoming; and Miss Mildred Morris, Arizona.

A committee on the organization of the Woman's Party was then appointed—Mrs. Sara Bard Field, California, as chairman; Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Illinois; and Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Colorado.

A committee on hearings before the Republican, Progressive, and Democratic conventions was made up as follows: Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada, chairman; Mrs. Avery Coonley, Illinois; and Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, California.

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, California, was appointed chairman of the committee on platform; Mrs. William Kent, California, chairman of the committee on nominations; and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Kansas, chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Mrs. Garnett reporting for the committee on rules recommended that Roberts' *Rules of Order* should be followed at all meetings of the convention. This report was accepted.

Mrs. Haire recommended that the program of the convention be adopted as the official program. This report was accepted.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch was then introduced and in a magnificent speech declared as a newly-made woman voter that she would use all her power and influence in the service of the suffrage movement; and called upon the women of the west to subordinate all partisan issues to the great issue of human liberty.

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille spoke on party responsibility, explaining the procedure of the party in power and their means of controlling action in Congress.

Miss Lucy Burns described briefly the political position of the suffrage movement.

Mrs. Sara Bard Field closed the meeting with an eloquent invocation to the spirit of freedom, quoting from Alfred Wallace the words he used just before his death: "All my long life and investigations have shown me that there is one supreme force needed in the universe for growth, either material or spiritual, physical or mental;—and that force is freedom."

Miss Maud Younger of California

Temporary Chairman of the Woman's Party Convention

Before the meeting a brilliant reception was held at four o'clock in the art room of the Blackstone theatre. Among many others in the receiving line were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Mrs. William Severin, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell.

ON Tuesday morning, June 6, there was a conference of committees at ten o'clock, in the Blackstone Theatre; and the second business session of the convention opened at two o'clock in the same building. In spite of a terrific rain storm blowing outside, the house was full during the entire afternoon.

Miss Anne Martin was in the chair.

Reverend Olympia Brown opened the meeting with prayer. It was a beautiful sight to see this aged suffrage worker, in her youth the friend and associate of the leaders of the suffrage movement, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, adding her benediction to this conference of enfranchised women of the west in their efforts to bring to fruition the cause she helped to plant more than half a century before.

Mrs. Ormsby, of Toronto, brought greetings from Canadian women.

Mrs. William Kent, of California, gave a report on the suffrage activities in the twelve free states.

Mrs. Field gave the report of the committee on organization, which read as follows:

"The Committee on organization begs leave to submit the following report:

Name.

"The name of this organization shall be the National Woman's Party.

Object

"The object of the organization shall be the passage of an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

Officers

"The officers of the Woman's Party shall consist of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and a secretary.

State Organization

"Members of the Woman's Party in each equal suffrage state shall organize a state branch with a chairman and such other officers as the members of the branch shall desire. These officers shall perfect an organization in each political division in the state.

Executive Committee

"There shall be an executive committee composed of the officers of the Woman's Party, the state chairmen of the Woman's Party in the equal suffrage states and the national chairman of the Congressional Union as *ex-officio* member.

Advisory Council

"There shall be an advisory council composed of the state chairmen of the Congressional Union in the non-suffrage states and any other members which the executive commitee of the Woman's Party might select.

Membership

"Membership in the Woman's Party shall be open to all voting women who subscribe to the platform of the party. There shall be no dues.

"The committee further recommends that all additional provisions for the organization of the National Woman's Party shall be left to the central executive committee of the Woman's Party."

Mrs. Blatch, in presenting the report of the committee on resolutions, declared her intention to vote against the party of her political inheritance, the Democratic Party, unless it enfranchised women in the present session. The report of the committee on resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote.

"Resolved, that we, the members of the first convention of the National Woman's Party, feeling the responsibility of the possession of political power, solemnly declare the intention of using our voting strength to achieve the enfranchisement of all women by an amendment to the federal constitution, and

"Be it further resolved, that we have declared our intention of holding responsible to the full extent of our political power any party which when dominant refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constitution of the United States, and

"Be it further resolved, that we women voters as immediate steps, call upon President Wilson as the head of his party to use his influence in the furtherance of political freedom of women, urge the Judiciary Committe of the House to report favorably the woman suffrage amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and also urge upon the House of Representatives and the Senate the early passage of the amendment and its reference to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, and

"Be it further resolved, that these resolutions be sent to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to the Vice-President as presiding officer of the Senate, to the chairman and members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and to the floor leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress."

Mrs. Kent, as chairman of the nominations committee, presented as the report of her committee the following nominations: For chairman of the Woman's Party, Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California, and Judge Mary A. Bartelme, Illinois; secretary, Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada.

This report was accepted by an unanimous vote.

The report of the credentials committee was postponed, leaving for the unfinished busines of the session the report of the platform committee and the report of the committee on deputations to the Democratic, Republican and Progressive convention.

New business was called for but none was proposed. The meeting then adjourned until the same evening at eight oclock.

Comments of the Press

The Congressional Union

SATURDAY night the people of Helena had the pleasure of listening to the arguments and pleas of women of nation wide reputation, who are touring the country in the interest of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. They are trying to secure the passage by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution. This amendment, for the past three years, has been held up in committees in Congress. The present tour has as its object the creation of public sentiment which will force Congress to bring the measure upon the floors of both House and Senate for a vote.

The attitude of the members of the Congressional Union and of their sympathizers, is eminently fair. They are strictly within their rights. They ask that the Anthony amendment be considered in Congress upon its merits. They disavow any political affiliation. They are perfectly justified in holding the national Democratic administration responsible for the smothering of their amendment in committee. They are frank in saying that their sole complaint against the Democratic party is that Congress has refused them a square deal, and that unless the attitude of President Wilson and Congress is changed, the Congressional Union will use all its strength and influence to defeat the Democrats at the polls next November. If Congress and the administration were Republican, and the conditions the same, their attitude would be the same.

The women of Montana have been granted the right of suffrage by a vote of the people of Montana. It was the vote which elected our Congressmen and our Senators, that also gave to the women of this state the right to vote. In view of this, it is hard to understand why Senator Walsh, who has declared himself in sympathy with the Anthony amendment, or Senator Myers, or Congressman Stout or Evans, do not feel justified in making a fight in behalf of the Anthony amendment.

Of course it would not be fair for Montana to force upon some other state a condition which the people of that state do not desire. But even with the passage of the Anthony amendment, this would not be the case. It must be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

A woman, born under the American flag, and proud of her citizenship, has a right to want to retain it and should be assisted in doing so. Not so long ago, an American woman who had married an Englishman and gone to the tropics to live, was refused admittance to the United States to visit the bedside of her dying father, because her husband had become afflicted with dysentery, which under the federal law made her a "diseased and undesirable alien," although she was in perfect health. It is such wrongs as these that the Congressional Union wishes to correct, as well as to secure the right of suffrage.

Not so long ago in the state of Washington, a mother and her children were deserted by the husband and father, who went into Canada. The mother worked early and late to care for her little flock. One day came news of the death of the recreant husband. Later the mother tried to avail herself of the Washington state law providing for mother's pensions. It was refused her, because the husband who had left her had in the meantime renounced his allegiance to the United States and become a citizen of Canada, which act made the wife whom he had deserted in the United States, of which she was a native, an alien upon the country's soil.

We believe the Congressional Union is making a just fight, in seeking suffrage and further equal rights for women. Just now they are meeting

(*Continued from page 5*)

with much Democratic opposition, which promises to rebound to their benefit, rather than otherwise.—*Helena (Montana) Record, May* 8, 1916.

Wisconsin State Journal, June 5, 1916

The Writing on the Wall

Ladies Present

WOMEN delegates will be seated and participate in both the Republican and Democratic national conventions. What will be the effect, —or will there be any effect is the question which puzzles politicians. * * *

It is the opinion of these women themselves that the women in the conventions will be an ocular demonstration that the woman's vote is an important factor in politics. They will be a constant reminder to the men delegates that 4,000,000 women will vote for a president in November. Every time a presidential manager looks at the few women delegates scattered through the state delegations he will ask himself—if he has good "political sense"—"which way will the 4,000,000 vote," and "will it pay to count out 4,000,000 votes?"—*Wisconsin State Journal, June* 5, 1916.

The Woman's Party

THREE great national political conventions are being held in Chicago this week. And the greatest and most significant of these is the least noticed. It is the convention of a new national party dedicated to an issue infinitely more fundamental to the cause of democracy than any issue that will be considered by the experienced politician in the Republican and Progressive conventions.

A new party is born; it is the Woman's Party. It is composed of American women who now have the right of suffrage and who propose to use their vote to enfranchise their sister citizens.

There are over four million women voters in America today. Over half a million women voters at the outset affiliated with this new party with a campaign fund of not less than half a million dollars already pledged. This party means business. It's right that the women should mean business. If the right of citizenship is earnestly coveted, if their patriotism be deep rooted, if they be honestly earnest in their eagerness to serve their country with their ballot, then they should demonstrate that patriotism through political organization, for that is the way the men of America have demonstrated their political convictions since the dawn of this republic.

At the open mass meeting of the Woman's Party in the Blackstone theater Tuesday night the representatives of the various parties were invited to tell the women of the Congressional Union who are following in the footsteps of the sainted Susan B. Anthony, and who effected the organization of the Woman's Party, what the established position of their respective parties is or will be toward this fundamental issue of citizenship. * * *

The Woman's Party is the most significant development of this historical political week of Chicago. These women are earnest patriots.

Speaking as a Democrat by conviction and heritage, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, now one of the prominent leaders of the newborn Woman's Party, summed up the significance of that inspiring conference by making the men who attempted to defend their parties look weak and ridiculous. They were all attempting to justify platforms of expediency and the consideration of issues that were purely economic or commercial and in no way affecting the most fundamental principle that lies at the foundation of democracy itself,—the issue that is absolutely essential to the cause of liberty and justice.

The Woman's Party is born. In its hands rests the balance of power which the so-called great political parties can no longer ignore. The spokesman of the Democratic party plead with these patriotic women to be patient and polite. That is the suggestion which the crown of England had to make to the gentlemen of Boston who pitched the tea into the harbor. They were weary of being polite and patient and so they went to it, to give themselves representation in their own government.

The women who are following in their footsteps are marching to the music of inspired patriotism. * * * —*Wisconsin State Journal, June* 8, 1916.

Suffrage Made Main Issue by Woman's Party

THIS day bids fair to be a noteworthy one in the history of woman suffrage in the United States, for it sees the Woman's Party fully formed and closing its first convention with a suffrage luncheon. Later there will be a suffrage parade, expected to be the largest the country has ever seen. The parade is for the benefit of delegates to the Republican convention, a demonstration in favor of a suffrage plank. In the evening delegations from the suffrage organizations may be received by the resolutions committees of the Republicans and Progressive parties to plead for recognition of their cause.

Pledging "unceasing opposition" to every party opposing the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which means suffrage by amendment to the federal constitution, the Woman's Party adopted its platform and elected officers Tuesday afternoon. The platform is this:

The National Woman's Party stands for the passage of the amendment to the United States constitution known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which is as follows:

The Susan B. Anthony amendment—Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, namely:

Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abriged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

The National Woman's Party, convinced that the enfranchisement of women is the paramount issue, pledges itself to use its united vote to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, irrespective of the interests of any national political party, and pledges unceasing opposition to all who oppose this amendment.—*Christian Science Monitor, (Boston, Massachusetts), June* 7, 1916.

Western Democrats Protest Judiciary Committee Action on Suffrage Resolution

A VIGOROUS protest against the unfair blocking of the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives was voiced on June 1 when the entire delegation of Democratic Congressmen from the equal suffrage states appeared before that committee and urged immediate action on the amendment. The delegation warned the committee that failure to deal fairly with the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution might embarrass the democrats in the November elections.

Several members stated, that their constituents were strongly in favor of national woman suffrage, and do not view attempts to hamper such legislation with pleasure.

Others urged that the measure be brought up in the House for a vote as soon as possible, in order to dispel the general impression that it is being blocked.

The members who took part in the delegation were Representatives John E. Raker, D. S. Church, C. H. Randall, and William Kettner, of California; Carl Hayden, of Arizona; B. C. Hilliard, Edward Keating, and Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado; Wm. Elza Williams, J. T. McDermott, A. J. Sabath, James McAndrews, Thomas Gallagher, C. H. Tavenner, C. U. Stone, H. T. Rainey, Frank Buchanan, and M. D. Foster, of Illinois; Dudley Doolittle, G. T. Helvering, J. R. Connelly, Jouett Shouse, and W. A. Ayres, of Kansas; J. M. Evans, and Tom Stout, of Montana; J. H. Hays, of Utah; C. C. Dill, of Washington.

The delegation was arranged by the legislative committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the committee, and Miss Maud Younger, vice-chairman, were present at the hearing.

Mr. Raker, who was one of the members to introduce the federal suffrage amendment into the House at the beginning of this session, acted as chairman of the delegation.

Mr. Keating said there was a very strong sentiment in his constituency in favor of national woman suffrage.

Mr. Doolittle, of Kansas, was even more emphatic on this point. "The impression prevails in my district," he said, "that the Democrats are blocking the federal suffrage amendment, and it is very important that this impression be dispelled. The Democratic majority on this committee is responsible for the action of the committee on this measure. It is only fair that the House of Representatives should have a chance to vote upon it at once and that the state legislatures should be permitted to vote upon it without delay. I appeal to the Democratic majority of this committee as the moving element which can make a vote on woman suffrage possible in the House of Representatives, to give this measure an immediate and favorable report."

Mr. Helvering, of Kansas said that he as a suffragist and as a member of the Democratic party had, during the course of the session, persistently appealed to the Democratic members of the Committee, urging them to allow the measure to come before the House of Representatives.

The entire delegation expressed the hope that the committee would report the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the present session.

Representative Raker, of California, said at the conclusion of the hearing: "I feel confident that the Judiciary Committee will report out the Susan B. Anthony amendment at this session."

Congressional Union Wins Panama-Pacific Award

THE lovely silver medal and diploma of award given the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage by the International Jury of Awards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has arrived at The Little White House, the national headquarters of the Congressional Union and will be on exhibition there.

The award is the only one given for a woman suffrage exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition. The Congressional Union booth in the Palace of Education at the fair was one of the most popular show places of the Exposition and was visited by thousands of sightseers from America and abroad during the summer of 1915.

The inscription on the award reads:

THE INTERNATIONAL JURY OF AWARDS
HAS CONFERRED A
SILVER MEDAL
upon
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
Washington, D. C.,
for a Comprehensive Exhibit Showing the Scope of the Woman Suffrage Movement.

Mrs. Belmont Entertains Delegates to Biennial Convention

THE beautiful estate of Colonel and Mrs. Coleman Du Pont, at Great Neck, Long Island, was opened for the Congressional Union on the afternoon of June 3, when Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, chairman of the New York Branch of the Union, was hostess at a lawn party to over two thousand guests, most of whom were delegates to the Biennial Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

It was the happy idea of Mrs. Belmont to honor the visiting delegates and at the same time spread the gospel of the federal amendment.

Every possible detail which could add to the comfort of the guests was carefully carried out. A delightful feature of the outing was a sail from the Battery to Great Neck and return. The steamer *Mandalay* was chartered for the occasion. She flew the purple, white and gold from her pilot house and everywhere the tri-colors were much in evidence. Local members of the Union wearing regalia and carrying flags were stationed at various points in Battery Park to guide the guests to the right pier. Although a heavy thunder storm broke just as the guests were boarding the steamer, they were soon on a big deck where music and dancing counterbalanced the effect of the rain, and as the pier at Great Neck came in view the clouds parted and the sun shone forth in preparation for the program of the afternoon.

Motors and busses of various friends carried the guests to the Du Pont home, where they were received by a committee consisting of Mrs. Coleman Du Pont, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Miss Helen Todd, and Mrs. Preston Satterwaite. The entertainment on the lawn was of unusual charm. The all absorbing interest centered naturally in the speakers of the day, who told of the work and hope of the Union.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain made a clever introductory speech in presenting Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware. Mrs. Hilles fresh from her journey through the west told of the wonderful reception given the envoys by the western women, and made a plea for unity of effort on the part of women to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. With great clearness she spoke on the political policy of the Union, and explained the idea which lay behind the organization of the Woman's Party. It was an able speech of the logical sort, and made many converts to the cause of political action.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman in an equally logical speech explained the technique of federal action as against state action, giving the necessary steps to be taken to secure the passage of a Federal amendment and elaborating upon the benefits to be obtained by such action in Congress.

A large number of the guests were women voters from the west, many of whom at the end of the speeches joined the ranks of the Union and pledged themselves to work for the enfranchisement of their eastern sisters.

Following the speeches a unique program of music and dancing had been arranged. Miss Margaret Cranford's Company, dressed in Elizabethan costumes, charmed their audience with a number of old English dances. Theo Bendick's band of thirty pieces rendered the music for these, as well as for the Rubenstein Choral Society, which, under the direction of the leader, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, gave several striking selections.

Miss Ada Androva and Miss Ruth Cunningham sang several charming numbers.

Tempting refreshments were served before the guests were motored back to the *Mandalay*. It was a tired but enthusiastic boatload that steamed back into New York harbor late in the afternoon. On every hand one could feel the enthusiasm born of a new vision and the determination to put freedom for women above mere party allegiance until the battle was won.

New Jersey Branch Activities

THE Congressional Union booth at the Exposition celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the City of Newark, New Jersey, was one of the main attractions during the Exposition to visitors. The members of the New Jersey Branch of the Union, under the leadership of Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, state chairman of New Jersey, were very much in evidence from May 25 to June 3, the days of the fair, and helped to make the booth one of the thriving spots of the celebration.

More than sixty new members were secured, numbers of SUFFRAGISTS sold and Woman's Party stickers disposed of. Men visitors were much interested in a chart showing the vote of the New Jersey Representatives on the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the 63d Congress, and made many inquiries about the present status of the amendment. Many of them promised to write to their Congressmen urging them to work and vote for its immediate passage.

On May 19, when Miss Julia Hurlbut and Miss Agnes Campbell, New Jerseys envoys who went to the suffrage states on the Congressional Union Special, returned, members gathered from all over the northern part of the state to welcome them. They were received at the Branch headquarters by a committee of prominent women. Mrs. Morris B. Mead, chairman of the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey presided. Both of the envoys spoke, telling of the trip of the "Suffrage Special" through the voting states and of the wonderful reception given them by the woman voters of the west and their response to the request of the eastern women for political aid in securing national suffrage.

On the following day they were given a reception at the Exposition booth by Mrs. R. M. Laird, chairman of the booth committee. Members of the Congressional Union and their friends were very enthusiastic over the success of the trip of the envoys and began making plans to attend the Woman's Party Convention.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
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Contributions toward $150,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from May 23 Through May 29, 1916

Through the Minnesota Branch Congressional Union	$103.00
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst	755.00
Mrs. George H. Day	2.00
Mrs. A. H. Slaughter	10.00
Mrs. J. A. Harrison	1.00
Through the Pennsylvania Branch Congressional Union	10.00
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Per New Jersey Branch:	
Mr. Oberlin Smith	10.00
Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins	50.00
Mrs. Morris B. Mead	2.00
Sale of tickets	178.00
Membership fees	40.50
Collection	8.90
Total	$2,803.74
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	138,643.89
Total collected through June 5, 1916	$141,447.63

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MAY 28 THROUGH JUNE 3

Mrs. Lois P. Babcock	1
Mrs. Harriet L. Hubbs	1
Mrs. Blanche Whittemore	1
Mrs. Powell	1
Mrs. Charles Kayser	1
Miss Alice Hemple	1
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Miss Lillian W. Snedicor	2
Miss Mary N. Colburn	3
Miss Hazel B. Ewing	3
Miss Emma C. Etheridge	1
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Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	1
Miss Elizabeth Dawson Elder	1
Miss Elsie M. Hill	2
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. Louise F. Gibson	1
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	2
Miss Alice Paul	2
Miss S. Ada Flatman	2
Mrs. Florence Ingraham Blake	1
Total	36
Previously acknowledged in "THE SUFFRAGIST"	3,009
Total through June 3, secured by members	3,045

The Suffragist Bookshelf

THIS department is organized for the purpose of putting before our readers some good books on the suffrage question, current events and recent fiction. While all the books on this subject cannot be listed we will at all times be glad to fill your order for any book published. Suffragists are urged to purchase their books through *The Suffragist Book Service*. You pay no more—often less—than if you purchased from a bookseller, and *The Suffragist* gets the benefit. In remitting remember that the price given includes postage.

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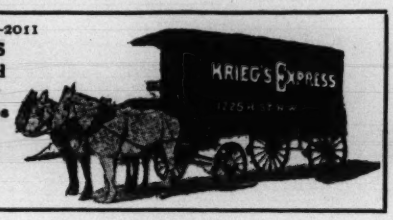

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